3.15 Utilities and Service Systems

This section provides an assessment of potential impacts related to utilities that could result from project implementation. Potential issues addressed in this section include wastewater treatment requirements, construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities, construction of new stormwater drainage facilities, sufficient water supplies, adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand for utility services, sufficient landfill capacity, and compliance with solid waste regulations.

3.15.1 Environmental Setting

Water Supply

The Water Utilities Department (WUD) of the City of Oceanside is responsible for providing potable water services to customers in the city. The City purchases approximately 85 percent of its water supply from the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA), which provides approximately half treated water and half untreated water. Treated imported water is conveyed directly to the City's water distribution system, while untreated imported water is conveyed to the Robert A. Weese Filtration Plant, which serves at a capacity of 25 million gallons per day (mgd). The remaining 15 percent of the city's water comes from groundwater within the Mission Basin and from recycled water produced at the San Luis Rey Waste Water Treatment Plant. Brackish groundwater is extracted and treated at the Mission Basin Groundwater Purification Facility to become potable water through a reverse osmosis desalting process (City of Oceanside 2016a). The City is planning the expansion of its recycled water system through both additional non-potable recycled water deliveries and an indirect potable reuse (IPR) project to increase water supply reliability (City of Oceanside 2015c). The IPR project would produce advanced treated water that would eventually be used to meet potable demand. The city's past, existing, and projected future water supplies are summarized in **Table 3.15-1**.

TABLE 3.15-1
CITY OF OCEANSIDE TOTAL WATER SUPPLY IN ACRE-FEET PER YEAR

Water Supply Sources	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
San Diego County Water Authority[1]	24,897	20,400	24,728	24,215	22,913	23,130	23,037
Groundwater[2]	3,732	3,213	3,300	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
Recycled Water[3]	119	104	400	1,700	2,900	3,060	3,500
Other (Advanced Treated Water IPR)	0	0	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
Total	28,748	23,717	31,728	32,915	32,813	33,190	33,537

SOURCE: City of Oceanside 2015c.

1 Includes treated and untreated water purchased from SDCWA. Includes SDCWA water treated and served to Vista Irrigation District customers in the Fall/Olive Exchange.

2 Groundwater treated at the Mission Basin Groundwater Purification Facility.

3 Recycled water produced at San Luis Rey Waste Water Treatment Plant.

The WUD provides potable water services to the city through operating and maintaining water treatment, distribution, and metering facilities. It operates and maintains over 500 miles of waterlines that distribute water throughout the city and a total reservoir capacity of 50.5 million gallons. The City has adopted a Water Utilities Strategic Plan, which prioritizes repairs and replacements of its aging water utilities system infrastructure (City of Oceanside 2011a). The City's assessment of infrastructure conditions and timely maintenance and replacement is an ongoing process.

Water Demand

Through the 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and 2016 Water Conservation Master Plan (WCMP) Update, the City provides a forecast of water demand with and without conservation savings (**Table 3.15-2**). The City used a decision support system tool to project water use, passive conservation, and active conservation into the future. As part of the WCMP Update, the City chose to assume implementation of conservation "Program B" in its demand forecast, which includes aggressive water conservation, smart meters, and further implementation of recycled water conversions.

TABLE 3.15-2
CITY OF OCEANSIDE TOTAL WATER USE AND DEMAND PROJECTIONS

Water Demand	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Baseline Demand	24,455	23,717	33,371	36,006	37,227	38,001	38,754
Demand with Passive Conservation (Plumbing Code)	-	-	32,641	34,479	34,976	35,263	35,641
Demand with Passive and Active Conservation (Plumbing Code and WCMP Program B)	-	-	31,728	32,915	32,813	33,190	33,537

SOURCE: City of Oceanside 2015c

The City has been a signatory to the Memorandum of Understanding for urban water conservation with the California Urban Water Conservation Council since 1997. The Memorandum of Understanding contains 14 best management practices (BMPs) that the City has committed to use good-faith efforts to implement, including but not limited to residential plumbing retrofits, landscape conservation programs, rebate programs, education programs, and conservation pricing. The City's 2015 UWMP explains that the City maintains compliance with all the BMPs. As the City continues to pursue and improve upon water conservation and implementation of the BMPs, the city's water demand per person is anticipated to decrease.

Wastewater

The Oceanside Wastewater Division of WUD provides wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal services for the city. The City owns and operates the San Luis Rey Treatment Plant, which has a secondary treatment capacity of 13.5 mgd and tertiary treatment capacity of 0.78 mgd. Wastewater is also treated at the La Salina Wastewater Treatment Plant, with a secondary treatment capacity of 5.5 mgd. Both plants discharge treated effluent through the Oceanside

Ocean Outfall. While the proposed project lies in the service area of the La Salina Treatment Plant, the City is considering its decommissioning, as the facility was originally constructed in 1948 (City of Oceanside 2017a). The plant is expected to be replaced with a wastewater lift station that would pump wastewater flows to the San Luis Rey Wastewater Treatment Plant. The city's planned growth would be a factor in the design of the lift station and capacity of the San Luis Rey Treatment Plant.

Solid Waste

The City implements and oversees solid waste and recycling services in order to ensure compliance with state regulations and the City's Municipal Code. The City has partnered with Waste Management, Agri Service, and Moody's Recycling in order to meet the City's goal of achieving zero waste. Solid waste collected in the City of Oceanside is disposed at the El Sobrante Landfill, located at 10910 Dawson Canyon Road, Corona, CA 92883. The El Sobrante Landfill is permitted to accept up to 16,054 tons per day, or 112,378 tons per week, has a remaining capacity of 145,530,000 tons, and is estimated to be operational until 2045 (CalRecycle 2016).

Agri Service, Inc., and Moody's Recycling provide composting and recycling services for the City at the El Corazon Compost Facility in Oceanside. Since its inception, the facility has processed over 1 million tons of yard trimmings and wood into high quality soil amendments, mulch, and potting mixes (City of Oceanside 2012).

3.15.2 Regulatory Setting

State

California Urban Water Management Planning Act

Section 10610 of the California Water Code established the California Urban Water Management Planning Act (CUWMPA), and requires urban water suppliers to initiate planning strategies to ensure an appropriate level of reliability in their water service. CUWMPA states that every urban water supplier that provides water to 3,000 or more customers, or that annually provides more than 3,000 acre-feet of water service, should make every effort to ensure the appropriate level of reliability in its water service to meet the needs of its various categories of customers during normal, dry, and multiple-dry years. The CUWMPA describes the contents of UWMPs as well as methods for urban water suppliers to adopt and implement the plans.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Construction General Permit

The State of California adopted a Statewide National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for General Construction Activity (Construction General Permit) on September 2, 2009 (Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, as amended by 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-0006-DWQ). The last Construction General Permit amendment became effective on February 16, 2012. The Construction General Permit regulates construction site storm water management. Dischargers whose projects disturb 1 or more acres of soil, or whose projects disturb less than 1 acre, but are part of a larger common plan of development that in total disturbs 1 or more acres, are required to obtain coverage under the general permit for discharges of storm water associated with

construction activity. Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading, and disturbances to the ground, such as stockpiling or excavation, but does not include regular maintenance activities performed to restore the original line, grade, or capacity of the facility.

To obtain coverage under this permit, project operators must electronically file permit registration documents, which include a Notice of Intent, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), and other compliance-related documents. The SWPPP is required to identify specific BMPs that would be implemented to control drainage from project sites.

California Water Resources Control Board Low Impact Development Policy

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted the Low Impact Development (LID) Policy, which, at its core, promotes the idea of sustainability as a key parameter to be prioritized during the design and planning process for future development. The SWRCB has directed its staff to consider sustainability in all future policies, guidelines, and regulatory actions. LID is a proven approach to manage stormwater. Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) are advancing LID in California in various ways, including provisions for LID requirements in renewed Phase I municipal stormwater NPDES permits.

California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill [AB] 939) redefined solid waste management in terms of both objectives and planning responsibilities for local jurisdictions and the state. AB 939 was adopted in an effort to reduce the volume and toxicity of solid waste that is landfilled and incinerated by requiring local governments to prepare and implement plans to improve the management of waste resources. AB 939 required each of the cities and unincorporated portions of the counties to divert a minimum of 25 percent of the solid waste sent to landfills by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000. To attain goals for reductions in disposal, AB 939 established a planning hierarchy utilizing new integrated solid waste management practices. These practices include source reduction, recycling and composting, and environmentally safe landfill disposal and transformation. Other state statutes pertaining to solid waste include the California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Act of 1991 (AB 1327), which requires adequate areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials within a project site.

California Assembly Bill 341

On October 6, 2011, Governor Brown signed AB 341, establishing a state policy goal that no less than 75 percent of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by 2020, and requiring CalRecycle to provide a report to the legislature that recommends strategies to achieve the policy goal by January 1, 2014. The bill also mandated local jurisdictions to implement commercial recycling by July 1, 2012.

Regional

San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board

The San Diego RWQCB regulates water quality in portions of San Diego, Orange, and Riverside Counties pursuant to the Federal Clean Water Act. RWQCB sets standards, determines regulatory compliance, issues discharge permits, and enforces other actions related to ensuring the water

quality of the region. The San Luis Rey Treatment Plant, La Salinas Treatment Plant, and Mission Basin Groundwater Purification Facility in the City of Oceanside operate in compliance with the NPDES permit.

San Diego Regional Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permits

San Diego County is a co-permittee under the NPDES storm water permit covering San Diego County and southern portions of Orange County and Riverside County. The San Diego RWQCB completed a revision of the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) permit to extend coverage to its Orange County and Riverside co-permittees in February and November 2015, respectively. The MS4 Permit requires permittees to reduce the discharge of storm water pollutants to the maximum extent practicable and ensure MS4 discharges do not cause or contribute to violations of water quality standards. The MS4 Permit also requires implementation of various site design BMPs and treatment control BMPs to reduce the possibility of pollutants stored or produced on site from entering surface water or wastewater system.

Local

City of Oceanside General Plan

The State of California requires that each city draft and adopt a comprehensive general plan that provides long-term policy and development guidelines and goals within its jurisdiction. Each general plan has several required elements. The relevant elements to utilities and service systems are the Environmental Resource Management Element, the Community Facilities Element, and the Land Use Element.

Environmental Resource Management Element

The Environmental Resource Management Element focuses on conserving and preserving natural resources within the City of Oceanside, including the city's water supply. The following goals and policies related to utilities are applicable to the proposed project:

> **Goal:** Evaluate the state of the environment and formulate a program of planned management, wise utilization, and preservation of our natural resources to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of present and future generations.
>
> > **Water Policy 1:** Plan for an adequate water system based on the projected needs of the City.

Community Facilities Element

The Community Facilities Element addresses the community's need for public services and facilities. The Community Facilities Element includes the conditions, capacities, and status of all public facilities serving the city, including water and wastewater facilities.

> **Objective:** To ensure that adequate public facilities and services are provided to serve existing and future residential, commercial, and industrial development throughout the City of Oceanside.

Policy 0.6: The City shall strive to establish control over the quality, distribution, and rate of growth of the City in order to:

l) ensure adequate water and sanitary sewage systems;

m) ensure adequate stormwater management systems.

Objective: To provide an adequate water supply, storage and distribution system, and an adequate sanitary sewage collection and treatment system to serve Oceanside's existing and future growth requirements in an efficient and cost effective manner, while encouraging a more compact and sequenced development pattern through the phased extension of water and sewer systems and while meeting all Federal and State mandated programs.

Policy 5.4: New development shall be responsible for on-site facility improvements required by that development.

Policy 5.9: Throughout the community, the City shall systematically expand water storage capacities and service line distribution systems to keep pace with growth projections of the adopted General Plan.[1]

Policy 5.11: New development shall be responsible for on-site water facilities improvements required by that development.

Objective: To provide adequate stormwater management facilities and services for the entire community in a timely and cost effective manner, while mitigating the environmental impacts of construction of the storm drainage system as well as stormwater runoff.

Policy 6.2: All new development in the City shall pay drainage impact fees to defray that development's proportionate share of drainage facilities serving the basin where the new development is located.

Land Use Element

The Land Use Element acts as a guide to land use planning within the City. The Land Use Element identifies the proposed general distribution, location, and extent of land uses. This element also addresses wastewater collection, wastewater treatment, water supply, and water distribution within the city.

Policy 2.722D: The water supply and distribution system shall be designed for logical service unit area to allow for development of the services unit area at the intensity proposed by the General Plan.

Policy 2.723A: All new housing in the City of Oceanside shall pay a "per-unit" sewer connection charge.

[1] All new development proposing a zone change or increase in density than the General Plan may be required to perform water and sewer technical studies to determine if any off-site water and wastewater improvements are required to accommodate the development.

Policy 2.723B: The sewer system should be designed for a logical service unit to allow for full development of the service area at the intensity proposed by the General Plan.

Urban Water Management Plan

Pursuant to California Water Code Section 10617, the City of Oceanside is required to complete an UWMP every 5 years as an "Urban Water Supplier" (City of Oceanside 2011b). The City adopted the 2015 UWMP in June 2016. The UWMP describes current water system services, facilities, supplies, and demand and provides planning guidelines for future projections for water use.

Water Conservation Master Plan

Updated in 2016, the Water Conservation Master Plan (WCMP) makes recommendations for specific water conservation measures to help the City achieve conservation goals set by the Water Conservation Act of 2009 (Senate Bill X7-7). The WCMP aims to expand existing conservation efforts, along with the use of recycled water, to help meet future water needs and meet state-mandated year 2020 per capita reduction targets. The City selected a plan consisting of aggressive water conservation, smart meters, and further implementation of recycled water conversions.

Zero Waste Strategic Resource Management Plan

In response to the adoption of Resolution No. 10-R0636-1 by City Council on August 25, 2010, to divert 75 percent of waste by 2020 (also aligned with Assembly Bill 341), the City developed the Zero Waste Strategic Resource Management Plan. The plan identifies and recommends strategies for the City to achieve this goal. At the time of the plan's drafting, the City had already reached 72 percent waste diversion (City of Oceanside 2016d). The private companies contracted to provide solid waste and recycling services, Waste Management, Agri Service, Inc., and Moody's Recycling, are also working in support of the City to achieve this goal.

City of Oceanside Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan

The City has prepared a Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) that details measures that must be implemented on site to protect stormwater quality from on-site conditions, including erosion. The SUSMP includes requirements for all development projects, which include the implementation of appropriate source control BMPs, temporary construction BMPs, and permanent stabilization/erosion control BMPs. The SUSMP includes a low impact development (LID) design guide for projects that includes incorporation of design features on site that would control runoff (City of Oceanside 2016f).

All development and redevelopment projects applying for discretionary or administrative permits within the city of Oceanside are subject to a formal SUSMP Determination. The objective of the SUSMP Determination is to provide a consistent and thorough method for the initial review of development and redevelopment projects, with the purpose of categorizing projects and determining applicable SUSMP requirements.

As part of the SUSMP compliance process, development and redevelopment projects must prepare a Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SWMP) to demonstrate compliance with stormwater mitigation requirements prior to project approval and issuance of local permits. Requirements that apply during the planning phase and prior to project entitlement include minimum standards for the implementation of LID practices and the integration of flow control criteria designed to mitigate storm runoff peaks and durations from development sites. This unified LID approach combines site planning and design measures coupled with engineered integrated management practices (IMPs), such as bio-retention facilities, flow-through planters, dry wells, infiltration basins, and cisterns. By implementing the unified LID design procedure, projects may develop a single integrated design that demonstrates compliance with federal, state, and local storm water regulations.

City of Oceanside Municipal Code

The City's Municipal Code provides various chapters that define requirements for public facilities impact fees as a condition of approval of building, grading, and improvement permits for development projects. Specifically, Chapter 32C, Section 3 states that "prior to the issuance of a building permit for new construction, including residential and nonresidential development, on any property within the citywide area of benefit established pursuant to this chapter, the applicant for such permit shall pay or cause to be paid any fees established and apportioned pursuant to this chapter for the purpose of defraying the actual or estimated cost of constructing the city's public facilities" (City of Oceanside 2016e). Public facilities, as defined by the City's Municipal Code, are all governmental facilities specified within the City's General Plan, including water, wastewater, and storm water systems.

Chapter 13 of the City's Municipal Code contains the Solid Waste and Recycling Code. The Solid Waste and Recycling Code provides definitions, administrative requirements, enforcement, and regulations for storage, disposal, and collection of solid waste as well as provision of recycling facilities and separation of recyclables within the city.

Water and Wastewater Impact Fees

With all residential and nonresidential development, the City requires developers to pay impact fees in order to provide for improvements and expansions of the water and wastewater system. According to Chapter 29 of the City's Municipal Code, all new connections to the city's wastewater system shall be assessed a wastewater system capacity buy-in fee based on water meter size and use type, as shown in **Table 3.15-3**. Similar to wastewater, Chapter 37 of the City's Municipal Code requires all new connections to the city's water system to be assessed a water system capacity buy-in fee based on meter size, as shown in **Table 3.15-4**.

TABLE 3.15-3
CITY OF OCEANSIDE
WASTEWATER SYSTEM CAPACITY BUY-IN FEES

Meter Size	System Capacity Buy-In Fee ($)
Residential Single Family	
Regardless of meter size	7,794
Multi-Family and Nonresidential	
5/8"	7,794
3/4"	11,691
1"	19,486
1 ½"	38,971
2"	62,354
3"	116,914
4"	194,856
6"	389,712
8"	623,539

SOURCE: City of Oceanside 2017c

TABLE 3.15-4
CITY OF OCEANSIDE
WATER SYSTEM CAPACITY BUY-IN FEES

Meter Size	Meter Only ($)	Water System Capacity Buy-In Fee ($)	SDCWA Capacity Charge ($)	SDCWA Water Treatment Capacity Charge ($)	Total ($)
5/8"	590	5,680	5,029	128	11,427
3/4"	618	8,520	5,029	128	14,295
1"	742	14,200	8,046	205	23,193
1 ½"	2,214	28,400	15,087	384	46,085
2"	2,546	45,440	26,151	666	74,803
3"	2,639	85,200	48,278	1,229	137,346
4"	4,357	142,000	82,476	2,099	230,932
6"	7,283	284,000	150,870	3,840	445,993
8"	11,725	454,400	261,508	6,656	734,289

SOURCE: City of Oceanside 2017c

Drainage and Flood Control Fee

For all residential and nonresidential development, the City requires developers to pay impact fees in order to finance the storm drain and flood control improvements needed to adequately protect the community from floods. Currently, the City has established a drainage fee based on land use type, as shown within **Table 3.15-5**.

TABLE 3.15-5
CITY OF OCEANSIDE DRAINAGE FEE

Land Use	Fee per Unit ($)
High-Density Dwellings	976.00 per unit
Attached Dwellings	467.00 per unit
Commercial Uses	0.848 per square foot
Commercial Coastal Uses	0.458 per square foot
Industrial Uses	0.704 per square foot
Downtown/Harbor Uses	0.469 per square foot
Private Institutional Uses	1.117 per square foot

SOURCE: City of Oceanside 2016h

3.15.3 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Significance Criteria

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the proposed project would have a significant impact on utilities and service systems if it would:

1. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.
2. Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.
3. Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.
4. Have insufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or need new or expanded entitlements.
5. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the projects projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.
6. Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.
7. Fail to comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Impact Analysis

Issue 1: Would the project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

Complete Streets Improvements

Implementation of the Complete Streets improvements would result in the reconfiguration of Coast Highway from four travel lanes to two travel lanes and would create continuous bicycle lanes, provide street parking, and construct intersection roundabouts, medians, and curb

adjustments. These anticipated construction activities would require workers on the project site during construction hours. A minimal amount of wastewater would be generated by construction workers and collected within portable toilet facilities. All wastewater generated in portable toilets would be collected by a permitted portable toilet waste hauler and appropriately disposed of at an identified liquid waste disposal station.

Once the Complete Streets improvements have been constructed, Coast Highway would continue to operate as a transportation corridor. The Complete Streets improvements are transportation improvements and would not result in population growth within the City. As a result, construction and operation of the Complete Streets improvements would not increase wastewater demand, and thus would not conflict with wastewater treatment requirements of the San Diego RWQCB.

Incentive District

The Incentive District would allow for different types of residential, commercial, and mixed-use developments throughout the corridor, which could result in an increase in the city's population, thus increasing the generation of wastewater. The intent of the Incentive District is to provide a stimulus in the project area and to encourage the type of development that the City would prefer in the project area. Implementation of the Incentive District could increase the rate and intensity of population growth. However, the growth that could occur under the Incentive District could also occur under the City's existing General Plan.

Wastewater from the Incentive District would be treated at the La Salina Wastewater Treatment Plant, until its future decommissioning, in which event wastewater would be pumped to the San Luis Rey Treatment Plant. Wastewater treatment processes at the La Salina Wastewater Treatment Plant and San Luis Rey Treatment Plant include preliminary treatment by mechanical bar screens, aerated grit removal, flow equalization, and primary sedimentation/clarification (RWQCB 2014). Both treatment plants are required to comply with the requirements set by the San Diego RWQCB, which specifies the discharge requirements for each facility.

The NPDES permit system requires that all existing and future municipal and industrial discharges to surface waters within the city be subject to specific discharge requirements. The waste discharge requirements for both treatment plants are permitted by the San Diego RWQCB Order No. R9-2011-0016 and amended by Order No. R9-2014-0108 to discharge treated wastewater into the Pacific Ocean via the Oceanside Ocean Outfall (RWQCB 2014). This permit requires that discharge must meet applicable water quality standards, including meeting minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Secondary Treatment Standards at 40 CFR Part 133, prior to discharge into the ocean. Compliance with all applicable permit requirements, as monitored and enforced by the San Diego RWQCB, would ensure that the Incentive District would not exceed the applicable wastewater treatment requirements of the RWQCB. Therefore, all wastewater generated by future redevelopment within Incentive District would comply with the wastewater treatment standards of the San Diego RWQCB and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

Significance Determination: Less than significant

Issues 2, 4 and 5: Would the project require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects; have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed; or result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it does not have adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

Complete Streets Improvements

Implementation of the Complete Streets improvements would result in the reconfiguration of Coast Highway from four travel lanes to two travel lanes and would create continuous bicycle lanes, provide street parking, and construct intersection roundabouts, medians, and curb adjustments. Due to the nature of the Complete Streets improvements, the use of water would be minimal. Construction of the street improvements would require some water for dust control, which would be provided by water spray trucks. Similarly, construction of the Complete Streets improvements would create a minimal amount of wastewater generated by construction workers. Wastewater generated during construction would be collected within portable toilet facilities. All wastewater generated in portable toilets would be collected by a permitted portable toilet waste hauler and appropriately disposed of at an identified liquid waste disposal station. Therefore, construction or expansion of water and wastewater facilities would not be required from construction of the Complete Streets improvements.

Once complete, roadway improvements would only require water for irrigation of ornamental landscaping within roadway medians and along sidewalks. Landscaping would be completed with drought-resistant and low- to medium-water-use plants. The proposed landscaping would use the existing irrigation systems along Coast Highway and would require minimal irrigation expansion to the medians, but the increased water demand would be negligible compared to current conditions. Because the Complete Streets improvements would not have permanent facilities requiring connection to the City's wastewater system, this project component would not require construction of new wastewater treatment facilities and no new demand for wastewater treatment would occur.

Incentive District

To consider the effects of the Incentive District on wastewater systems, the City directed the preparation of the Sewer Utility Impact Study for Coast Highway Incentive Overlay (IEC 2017). The analysis in the IEC technical memorandum provides the calculated wastewater flow projected with implementation of the Incentive District in comparison to growth anticipated under the General Plan through the year 2035. In the forecast year, the analysis determined that there would be a projected average wastewater flow reduction of approximately 1.4 mgd if the Incentive District were to be implemented in comparison to conditions anticipated to occur under current regulatory conditions in the same forecast year (2035).

Regarding the provision of water supplies, according to the City's hydraulic model for potable water systems, the Incentive District would not require any upsizes or off-site improvements to the City's water system (City of Oceanside 2017a).

With all residential and nonresidential development, the City requires developers to pay impact fees to provide for necessary water and wastewater connection improvements. The City's total water system capacity buy-in fee ranges from $11,427 to $734,289 depending on the meter size required and use type (City of Oceanside 2017c). This fee would be required of all residential and nonresidential developments within the Incentive District boundaries (and within the City). The wastewater fee is $7,794 for single family residential and ranges from $7,794 to $623,539 for multi-family and nonresidential development (City of Oceanside 2017c). If more development occurs in the project area as a result of the adoption of the Incentive District, additional fees would be collected, which could then provide for the development of additional water facilities.

Similar to all areas within the city limits, if the pace of growth increased within the Incentive District boundaries, water and wastewater fees would allow for the additional development of water and wastewater facilities and infrastructure. It can be reasonably assumed that the City of Oceanside would continue to keep pace with population growth within the city, given that growth would require individual private development projects to come forward; would not be instantaneous; and would occur incrementally over time based on economic, social, and political conditions. Each development project would undergo a project-specific development review process.

As future new water and wastewater facilities or expansions are planned, the City would be required to locate and design the facilities. Currently, the Water and Wastewater Master Plans provide for the City's current projection of the facilities and infrastructure that would be required over the near-term planning horizon and long-term (20 years). The City continues to update these projections based on the development plans and patterns and the pace of growth that is being experienced. Typically, projections made by the WUD are somewhat conservative to ensure that growth can be accommodated. As growth shifts and development patterns evolve, so too do the WUD's projections of water and wastewater demand. While design standards established within WUD's Water, Sewer, and Reclaimed Water Design and Construction Manual are not changed annually, water demand for reporting purposes are updated more frequently (City of Oceanside 2017a).

Consideration of the environmental effects of these future facilities and infrastructure is not within the scope of this EIR, given that the exact location and nature of those facilities are not known at this time. Consideration of those future effects would be speculative at this juncture, as there is not a near-term need for additional facilities beyond what the City currently anticipates in its Water and Wastewater Master Plans. However, given the discretionary nature of capital improvement projects, additional environmental review through CEQA would be required before any new facility, expansion, or infrastructure system would be approved or constructed by the City of Oceanside.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

Significance Determination: Less than significant

Issue 3: Would the project would require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Complete Streets Improvements

Implementation of the Complete Streets improvements would result in the reconfiguration of Coast Highway from four travel lanes to two travel lanes and would create continuous bicycle lanes, provide street parking, and construct intersection roundabouts, medians, and curb adjustments. While the Complete Streets improvements would include some curb adjustments, no adjustments would be made to existing storm drain facilities. Nevertheless, construction activities associated with the Complete Streets improvements would involve ground-disturbing activities that could cause erosion or siltation into storm water facilities.

As described in Section 3.8, Hydrology and Water Quality, if 1 acre or more is disturbed at a time, the project would be required to comply with the Construction General Permit, which requires a site-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP would contain BMPs to prevent construction pollutants (including sediment) leaving construction sites in runoff, further preventing obstructions to water drainage facilities. In addition, the City's SUSMP requires all development projects to implement LID features, including design features to retain and slow runoff from the project site. Stabilization of exposed or stockpiled soils and cleared or graded slopes would be implemented to reduce the potential for erosion and siltation to obstruct storm water drainage facilities. Construction of the Complete Streets improvements would be temporary and would not occur all at once. The improvements would be constructed segment-by-segment from the northern to the southern end of the project area. Following the completion of construction, Coast Highway would be returned to existing paved surface conditions, and would use existing storm water drainage facilities. Therefore, construction of the Complete Streets improvements would not require new or expanded storm drain facilities, and impacts would be less than significant.

Incentive District

Implementation of the Incentive District would encourage redevelopment, including the potential construction of commercial, mixed-use, and residential uses. Construction activities associated with future development and redevelopment projects could involve ground-disturbing activities, which could cause erosion or siltation into storm water drainage facilities. However, as described in Section 3.8, Hydrology and Water Quality, if 1 acre or more of ground surface is disturbed at a time, those development and redevelopment projects would be required to comply with the Construction General Permit, which required the preparation and implementation of a site-specific SWPPP. The SWPPP would contain BMPs to prevent construction pollutants (including sediment) leaving construction sites in runoff, further preventing obstructions to water drainage facilities. In addition, development and redevelopment projects under the Incentive District would be required to prepare and submit a formal SUSMP Determination. Based upon its review of the

determination, the City would determine which type of storm water document and construction BMPs would be required on a project-by-project basis. Development and redevelopment projects determined not to be exempt from the SUSMP Treatment Requirements would be required to prepare a SWMP that includes source control BMPs as well as LID features, such as conserving natural topographic features, minimizing site imperviousness, maximizing infiltration, and retaining and reducing the rate of runoff. Individual development projects would be required to comply with all applicable drainage-related regulations and standards.

While the existing condition within the Incentive District is urban and developed in nature, new development could increase the amount of impermeable surfaces, contributing to storm water runoff into drainage facilities. For all residential and nonresidential development, the City of Oceanside requires developers to pay a drainage and flood control fee to finance the storm drain and flood control improvements needed to adequately protect the community from floods. Currently, the City has established a drainage fee of $976 per unit for high-density dwellings, $467 per unit for attached dwellings, $0.848 per square foot for commercial uses, $0.704 per square foot for industrial uses, $0.469 per square foot for downtown/harbor uses, and $1.117 per square foot for private institutional uses. This fee would be required of all residential and nonresidential developments within the Incentive District boundaries (and within the City). If the Incentive District accelerates development within the project area and additional development occurs (as compared to conditions without the Incentive District incentives), additional drainage and flood control fees would be collected. These drainage and flood control fees would then provide for the development of additional storm drain and flood control improvements to service the new development. However, the specific location, timing, and nature of these additional drainage facilities are not known at this time. While consideration of the environmental effects of these future drainage facilities within the city would be speculative and is not within the scope of this CEQA document, the environmental effects of the future development of those facilities would be required to adhere to the requirements of CEQA when they are proposed in the future by the City of Oceanside.

Because all future project applicants and private developers proposing residential and nonresidential projects under the Incentive District would be required to pay the drainage and flood control fees before the issuance of a building permit, and these fees would be used to provide for additional facilities to service new development, it can be reasonably assumed that the City of Oceanside will continue to keep pace with development within the city such that the demand for storm drain facilities would continue to be met. In addition, as each individual development project is proposed, the City would have the opportunity to review and consider their effect to storm drainage facilities. Therefore, due to compliance with all applicable drainage-related regulations, payment of drainage and flood control fees, and continuous project-by-project review by the City of its storm drainage facilities, the Incentive District would not require or result in new or expanded stormwater drainage facilities, and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

Significance Determination: Less than significant

Issue 6 and 7: Would the project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs, and would the project comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Complete Streets Improvements

Construction activities associated with the Complete Streets improvements would include demolition, excavation, and paving along Coast Highway, which would generate typical construction debris. Construction of the Complete Streets improvements would not occur all at once; the project would be constructed segment by segment. The City would be required to comply with all state and local regulations related to solid waste disposal, including diversion rates established by AB 341 and AB 939.

Waste generated in the city is sent to the El Sobrante Landfill, which has a remaining capacity of 145,530,000 tons and is estimated to be operational until 2045 (CalRecycle 2016). The El Sobrante Landfill is permitted to accept up to 112,378 tons per week. Considering that the Complete Streets improvements would not occur all at once and would only represent a small portion of solid waste going into the landfill, and since the landfill has enough capacity to remain open until 2045, the existing landfill would have adequate capacity to accept construction waste associated with the Complete Streets improvements.

Once the Complete Streets project has been constructed, Coast Highway would continue to operate as a transportation corridor. Operation of Coast Highway would not generate any solid waste, and therefore would not require services from the El Sobrante Landfill. For these reasons, impacts related to sufficient landfill capacity and compliance with solid waste regulations associated with the Complete Streets improvements would be less than significant.

Incentive District

The Incentive District would allow for different types of residential, commercial, and mixed-use developments throughout the corridor, which could result in an increase in the city's population. The intent of the Incentive District is to provide a stimulus in the project area and to encourage the type of development that the City would prefer in the project area. Implementation of the Incentive District could increase the rate and intensity of population growth. However, the growth that could occur under the Incentive District could also occur under the City's current General Plan.

Table 3.15-6 provides the trend of solid waste generated within the city. As shown on the table, the amount of solid waste disposal from the city has recently been on a decreasing trend due to the economic downturn, compliance with regulations, and implementation of existing recycling programs, although it is notable that 2015 saw an increase due to economic and tourism growth in the City (City of Oceanside 2017b).

TABLE 3.15-6
OCEANSIDE DISPOSAL TONNAGE TREND

Year	Tons of Disposal
2007	147,372
2008	136,715
2009	131,543
2010	125,471
2011	121,702
2012	113,534
2013	120,831
2014	116,107
2015	129,098

SOURCE: CalRecycle 2015.

The area covered by the Incentive District is already urban and developed and, as with the rest of the City, is provided with solid waste disposal services by Waste Management, Agri Service, and Moody's Recycling. Recyclable refuse material, such as yard trimmings and other organics, generated by future projects within the Incentive District would be transferred to the El Corazon Compost Facility in Oceanside and would be processed into organic compost and mulches. Any waste material that cannot be recycled would be transported to the El Sobrante Landfill. The El Sobrante Landfill is permitted to accept up to 112,378 tons per week and has a remaining capacity of 145,530,000 tons through 2045 (CalRecycle 2016).

The City has adopted and enacted the Zero Waste Strategic Resource Management Plan which establishes methods to reach the goal of diverting 75 percent of solid waste by 2020, which works in conjunction with the goals of the City Council's adoption of AB 341 and AB 939, the mandatory commercial recycling laws in California (City of Oceanside 2012). The City is currently diverting waste and recycling at a rate of 72 percent, reducing the amount of solid waste material disposed in landfills (City of Oceanside 2016d). According to discussions with City staff, the Zero Waste Strategic Resource Management Plan is working to expand construction and demolition recycling opportunities and increase waste reduction and recycling educational programs in high-use public areas to balance the recent economic and tourism growth in the city (City of Oceanside 2017b). Future projects within the Incentive District would also be required to comply with state and local solid waste regulations. Therefore, due to the generally decreasing trend of solid waste generated by the city, the remaining capacity of the El Sobrante Landfill, and compliance with state and local solid waste regulations, it is reasonable to conclude that the El Sobrante Landfill would be able to accommodate future development projects within the Incentive District, and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

Significance Determination: Less than significant